

The King of France, in the name of his Majesty of Spain, for the
 better ordering out and apprehending of such persons as shall be suspected to be sent out of France
 to the service of the King of Spain, and his confederates, to worke the
 same in these kingdomes as they haue done in the
 King of Naples by their diuicilish Powder.

A Letter written from *S. Lucas*, concerning the
Execution in *Millane*, done upon two of the
principall Conspirators in the dispersing of infectious
Gymnietor and Poulders made by the diuell, and by which
(as is thought) 20000. persons have died in a short time in
the said City: the number of these Infernall conspirators
is said to be above 10000: many of them being already ap-
prehended and in prison in so much that all the prisons in
Millan are full of them: never the like villany heard of in
the world to destroy the race of man kind.

All which Conspirators are said to be hired to perform work, by prince Mammon that a long time hath so reigned and domineerd in the City aforesaid.

Translated out of the Spanish.

Novem. 18

Num. 17

• Also, the continuation of our Names from Turkey, Germany and other parts from the 4 of November year 1941 in the same.

Right: David L. N. Evans, 1960

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

*The Lord Don Diego Ilustado de Mendoca,
Knight of the Order of Saint Iago, Steward of the
household to the Queene our Mistresse, Viscount of
Corzana, Assistant and Campmaster generall of
the Souldiers of this City of Siuill and the iurisdic-
tion thereof, for the King our Lord: Maketh knowne
vnto all the neighbours, dwellers, and inhabitants
lining and being in Siuill, how his Maiesty hath sent
his Royall Prouision or Edict dispatched by the Lords
of his Royall Counsell, which speaketh on this manner.*



*On Phillip, by the Grace of God
King of Castill, of Leon, of Aragon,
of the two Sicilies, of Ierusalem, of
Portugall, of Nauarre, of Granada, of
Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Ma-
iorca, of Siuill, of Cordennia, of Cor-
dena, of Corcega, of Murcia, of Jaen, Lord of Biscay,
and of Molnia, &c. To you Don Diego Ilustado de
Mendoca, Viscount of Corzana, and our Assistant of
the City of Siuill, and our Lieutenant in the same
Office, and to every one of you to whom these let-
ters shall be shewed, greeting. Know yee that wee
haue beene given to vnderstand by persons zealous
of the seruice of God and of vs, that certaine ene-
mies of mankind doe conspire how to sowe and
disperse those poulders or dust here, which hath cau-
sed so rigorous a pestilence in the state of Millan, and
in other States allyed in friendship to this Crowne;
and that for the same purpose are come into these
kingdomes certaine persons, whose pictures and
markes be in the power or custody of vs and of the
Gouernor of our Counsell. And because so enor-*

mous and so horrible a crime could not be intended
 nor executed by any but by such as having giuen
 themselves to the Diuell, doe indeauour to destroy
 the whole race of mankind; and seeing it is iust that
 they haue condigne punishment, if temporall tor-
 ment may suffice for so hainous and exorbitant a
 crime. And because it is agreeable to the seruice of
 God and of vs, as a thing so important for the
 good of our kingdomes, to vse all meanes for the
 searching out of those persons, who are come to per-
 petrate the said crime, and for their apprehension, so
 that no man may hide or conceale them; by the de-
 liberate aduise of vs and our Counsell it was agreed,
 that wee should send these our letters vnto you for
 the same reason, and we held it for good. Wherefore
 we will and command you, that so soone as it shal be
 deliuered vnto you, you cause it to be proclaimed in
 the said City, and in the townes and places within
 the iurisdiction thereof, that wee promise presently
 to giue, and there shall be giuen 20000. Ducats, be-
 sides other honors and fauours to all and euery per-
 son & persons, as well natives as strangers, who ei-
 ther personally by themselves, or by papers or letters
 shall manifest, declare, and bewray vnto you & those
 other Iustices of the townes and places of that iuris-
 diction, the persons which are come to commit the
 said crime, and haue conspired so to do. And in case
 the person which shall make the said discovery bee
 one of the complices, if he come in voluntarily and
 give notice of the rest, the said reward of 20000.
 Ducats is promised and shall be giuen him; and be-
 sides from that time forward we giue and grant him
 immunity & pardon of the said crime or any other
 crimes

crimes whatfoever, be they neuer so hainous or so grie-
 uous formerly committed by him, and we do free him
 and his goods from the danger of the same, to the end
 that no Iudge or Iudges of these Realmes may haue po-
 wer to proceede against him or any goods of his. And all
 and euery person and persons of what estate, quality or
 condition soeuer, which haue or shal know or vnderstand
 or haue heard in any sort, what persons haue conspired
 and do conspire to commit the said crime, or shall know
 or vnderstand any thing concerning the same matter, shal
 come and reueale the same vnto you, and to the Iustices
 of the said townes and places of that precinct, within two
 dayes after they be acquainted therewith, vpon paine of
 loosing their liues and goods. And forasmuch as from
 the first day of *August* of this present yeere wee haue no-
 tice giuen vs of many strangers entred into these our
 kingdomes, and that by their entrance and abroad there
 may bee much hazard and occasion of scarcity of bread
 and other prouisions; we will and command, that within
 three dayes after the publication of these our letters,
 they depart out of the said City and places of the same
 iurisdiction, and within 15. dayes out of these our king-
 domes, vpon paine of their liues, vnlesse they haue ob-
 tained the licence of vs or of our Councell therein to a-
 abide, which licences shal be giuen the, the cause and necessi-
 ty of their stay being examined; except those who are
 come to inhabit and people the Countrey, and for the
 same cause shall bee admitted into many other places.
 We doe also commaund, that of the said strangers which
 haue ariued since the first of *August*, you make a register
 before they departe, and that you strictly examine them
 of the cause of their comming into these kingdomes,
 without troubling them with any other iudiciall act, vn-
 lesse

lesse out of the confession of themselves or others there
 resulte a necessary of a Iudiciall proceeding. And you shall
 giue them their certificates and Passeportes, setting down
 the place from whence they depart, and the markes which
 they beare about them. Which performe they must vp-
 on paine of losse of life and goods; which punishment shall
 irremissibly bee executed against all that shall disobey
 the foresaid order or any part thereof. And those Na-
 tiues or Strangers which shall receiue, or harbour, and
 shall not discouer those that haue come in since the said
 1. day of *August* of this yeare, or shall hereafter come in,
 doe incurre and fall into the same punishment without
 possibility of remission or moderation, for so is our will
 and pleasure. And whereas wee are giuen to vnderstand
 that many strangers are newly come into these our king-
 domes, by reason of the sterility and want of victuals in
 other kingdomes and prouinces, and for feare of the con-
 tagion and pestilence which raigneth there, in respect of
 the danger they bring along with them of infecting these
 kingdomes with the said contagion and pestilence; wee
 command vnder paine of life, that none of the said new-
 come strangers, shal enter into any part of our kingdomes,
 although he be a continuall passenger, vnlesse it be found
 that he haue immediatly before abode in a place known
 to be void of the suspicion of the Contagion forty daies
 together, and vnlesse hee haue obtained your licence,
 which you shall giue him, hauing examined the cause and
 necessary of his comming, and shall name therein the
 porteb by which hee entred. And as touching those stran-
 gers which were in these our kingdomes before the said
 first day of *August*, it shall suffice them to get licence and
 certificate from the Iustices of the place where they haue
 resided, who are to admonish them not to enter into
 this our Court without the licence of vs or of our Coun-
 sell,

sell, vpon paine of their liues. In the said prohibition are not comprized those Carriers, which come with dispatches from farre parts vnto our Royal person. And you shal both day and night keepe so strict and vigilant a guard vpon that Citty, and vpon the townes and places within that iurisdiction and vpon the parts thereto belonging, as that no stranger may enter, but with such licence and in such manner and forme as is declared and intimated in this our letter and prouision. And the same also is to be vnderstood of the naturall subiects of these kingdomes which shall come from forraigne parts. And those strangers which we command to depart these our kingdomes, must take their certificates according as they haue beene registred.

Those thar shall depart out of this our Court, being *Flemings* of the low Countries, and high *Dutche*, before the *Conde de Sora*, Captaine of the Archers of our gard, and of our counsell of *Flanders*. Those of the *French* nation before the *Conde de Castillio*, one of our Counsell of State, and of our Cabinet Counsell. And the Subiects of Great *Brittaine* before the *Conde de la Puebla de Maestre*, of our Counsell of State, the Gouvernour of our Counsell of the *Indies*. And the *Neapolitans*, *Sicilians*, *Milanefes*, and *Italians*, before *Don Ioseph de Naples*, Regent of our Counsell of *Italy*. In which Registers & certificates so be to taken out by them, it must appeare, that they haue presented themselves with the same before the *Licentiat Don Antonio Chumacero de Sotemayer*, *Alcalde* of this our house and Court. From whome hee is to goe, carrying his reason and cause with him in the saide certificate and register: and you shal not admit them in any other manner, but shall detaine them, till you haue giuen aduise vnto those of our Court. And wee command that no Merchant, or Factor, or any other person of what estate, quality, or condition soeuer, to whom letters or billes shall come directed from
for

forraigne partes, of mony to be payd thereupon, may or doe pay any summe of money by vertue thereof, nor shall accept the same from the person in fauour of whom they were sent, nor from any other in the same, without first making you our said assistant acquainted therewith, vpon paine that doing the contrary, such punishment shall bee inflicted vpon him and his goods, as may be answerable to his crime, and both parties shall bee accounted Complices and guilty in the act. And the summe being small, or the person knowne, in full satisfaction you may giue licence to haue it payd: and in most cases you shall aduise those of our Counsel. And we commaund you to make a register of all strangers which shall be found in that City, or those townes and places of the same jurisdiction, setting down the time how long they haue beene here and their busines, and that none depart thence without your licence and passeport, putting it vpon recorde in the Register, which shall be made for that purpose; for making of which Register commaunded by vs, you shall not raise any fee; and the Notary before whom it shall be past shall take a quarto onely of each person. Faile you not of doing this, vpon poine of our displeasure, and of forfeiting 20. thousand Marauedis to our Chamber. Giuen in the towne of Madrill the 4 day of October 1630.

Don Alonzo de Cabrera. *The Licentiate* Don Fernando Ramirez de Farina. *The Licentiate* Don Iohn de Cheues and Mendoca. *The Licentiate* Alarchon. Ilazato de los Rios Angulo, *Secretary of the King our Lord, and Notary of his Chamber* haue caused it to be written at his commandement, with the croses of those of his Councill. Registered, Don Diego de Alarcon Chancelour. Don Diego de Alarchon. Concordat cum originale.

And the said Vicount Assistant commaunded the said Royall prouision to be proclaimed in the place of saint Frances, and in the Exchange of the said city, as the most public; and most frequented places.

July 31. 1630.

Sentence executed in Millan, upon Gillermo Plateo and Iuan Xacome Mora Barber Authors and principall guides to those that entred the contagious plague at Millan, (both naturals of the said City) with a certaine powder and oyntment.

I*nprimis*, that they be carried to the accustomed place of execution, and tormented with burning tonges, in all places where they have intended their devilish project, by conveying and strawing their contagious and pestilent powder. And before the shop of the said Barber *Iuan Xacome Mora*, to cutt off both their right hauds, and afterwards put upon the Wheele of torment, and their to breake the bones of their armes and legs, and there to hang upon the top of the wheele 6. houres alive, and afterwards their skin to be flayed off them, and their bodies burnt, and the ashes throwne into the River; the house of the said *Barbar Mora*, to be raced to the ground, and in the place a pillar erected called *Infamous*, with this Epitaph, *William Plateo and Xacome Mora*, for being Traytors to their Country & Cittie augmenting the plague with inventions, were here executed. At their going to execution, to carrie before them two Trumpetts declaring the Treason, with a sufficient guard accompanying them, and the stage whereon they are executed, fenced about with Rayles, to prevent the wicked intent of their complices if any should intend to infect

the place, to poclaine that those that are shut up in their houses upon suspition of being infected, that they come not forth to be executed untill *Iuly 31.*

The Governours sonne of *Millan* was apprehended, whom the aforesaid *Barber Mora* confessed to be one of their complices, whereupon he was committed to safe keeping with a guard, Since it is reported that he was secretly made away with poyson, either by his freinds, or some of his complices.

The Senatour *Mountry*, is occupied night and day, onely in examining of suspicious persons, of which the prisons are full, and there are about 1500. persons found guiltie. The said Senatour doth the office of an Inquisitour, Notary, and Iudge, and afterwards giues accompt thereof to the Senate. Much diligence is done and with great secrecy in the aforesaid matter, thereby to prevent it from their complices notice what they are, because they are of severall Nations. It is imagined that there will be a great and severe execution. Also it is reported that now there is no Iustice in *Millan* Superiour or Inferiour.

The Governours sonne aboue mentioned *Charles Rose* Knight, of the order of *St. Iohn*, a *Spaniard*, nephew to the President of the *Contration* in *Sevill*, is said to have gott away and fled to *Rome*, with 20 others of the complices, and that the Pope delivered him to the *Millanesses*, and that they did expect him in *Millan* hourly. But this of his taking in *Rome* is contradicted, and it is reported

ported that he and his companions escaped thence and tooke their journey for *Spaine*, so that now in *Madred* great vigilancy and search is made to apprehend them.

Before the execution of the aforesaid *Plateo* & *Mora*, the complices had intended to undermine the prison with a determination to have blowne up their imprisoned infernall fraternitie to prevent their discovery. But the Mine was discovered, and their project frustrated, and divers of them apprehended.

Also, before the execution of the aforesaid, they were demanded by the Iustices and Churchmen, what preservative they had to defend themselves from infection, and if they could make an Antidote against it. They answered that nothing could be invented of efficacy sufficient to withstand the operation of that pestiferous oyntment: and powders, for that it was made by direction of the Divell.

There is prisoner a Master and Treasurer of the banke, for having paid aboue a 100000. duckets, to severall persons, who were hired to dispose the infection with the oyntment and powder.

The aforesaid executed persons likewise declared, that whosoever did once receive money to dispose this contagious venome, cannot abstaine from putting it in practise upon every one he meetes, yea even his owne Father, For this is the compact they have made with the devill, and in the performance thereof stands their owne defence or Antidote, against the operation of the

contagion against themselves.

They have asked licence of the Commissioners of the Inquisition to make a preservative for the Cittie by *Magicke Art* but was not granted.

At a solemne Procession which they made in *Millan* with great Devotion, thereby to appease the wrath of God, (as saith the originall) and that he would vouchsafe to deliver the Cittie, from so great a danger, the Delinquents strawed of their pestiferous powders about the streetes, so that there dyed upon that occasion about 10000 persons.

They have brought to *Millan* horse-loades of these powders, and at the entry of the gates and to passe them by the custome house, they did enter them for gold wyer, and for such paid they custome and past cleere.

These pestiferous powders, are said to be made ~~in~~, and the generall report saith, they are made with Invocation of the Devill, who hath written upon the gate of the Presidents house in great letters, *Doe what thou canst, for by the day of Saint Michaell there will be few people left.*

Those that spread the contagion in *Millan*, carrie about them little bottles of their pestilent powders, and all those they can come at the bee sprinkle, and upon whomsoever it falles onely upon the clothes, he is infected and dyeth, so that in *Millan* it is prohibited to ware cloakes, or long garments, because if they touch it but with the hemme of a cloake or long garment they dy.

There

they

There is about 10000. Confederats, that have all received money to be imployed in executing this abominable and infernall act, and the number of them increaseth daily. There is already dead in *Millan* about 80000. and there dyeth daily about 1500 persons, in so much that the dead bodies lye in the houses, and none to fetch them away and give them buriall, and though the Cittie be rounded day and night with companies of horsemen, yet the contagion increaseth. The Clergie are all dead, and the Churches become desert.

In *Fortona* which is neere by, the contagion is not yet entred, but the people are much terrified, they have cut the wayes and keep streight watch neverthelesse, and will not suffer any to enter. *Millan, Parma, Padua, Cremona* and *Plaventia*, are wholly depopulated, and diverse other neighboring townes. It is not come to his Majesties Campe. There is not a *French* man dead, nor *Venetian*, neither is the Infection come to any towne of theirs. The State of *Venice* is part in the Infection. The holy Father (as saith the originall) hath entred a Capitall processe or sute in law against the Devill and nominated a *Fiscall* or *Officer* to accuse him, and a *Procurator* to defend him, and hath aggravated his punishment to induce him to appeare, and declare what moved him to worke so great a mischeife, and of the contrary what will follow.

Thus much the 13 of *August*. 1630.

Translated out of *Spanish* verbatim.

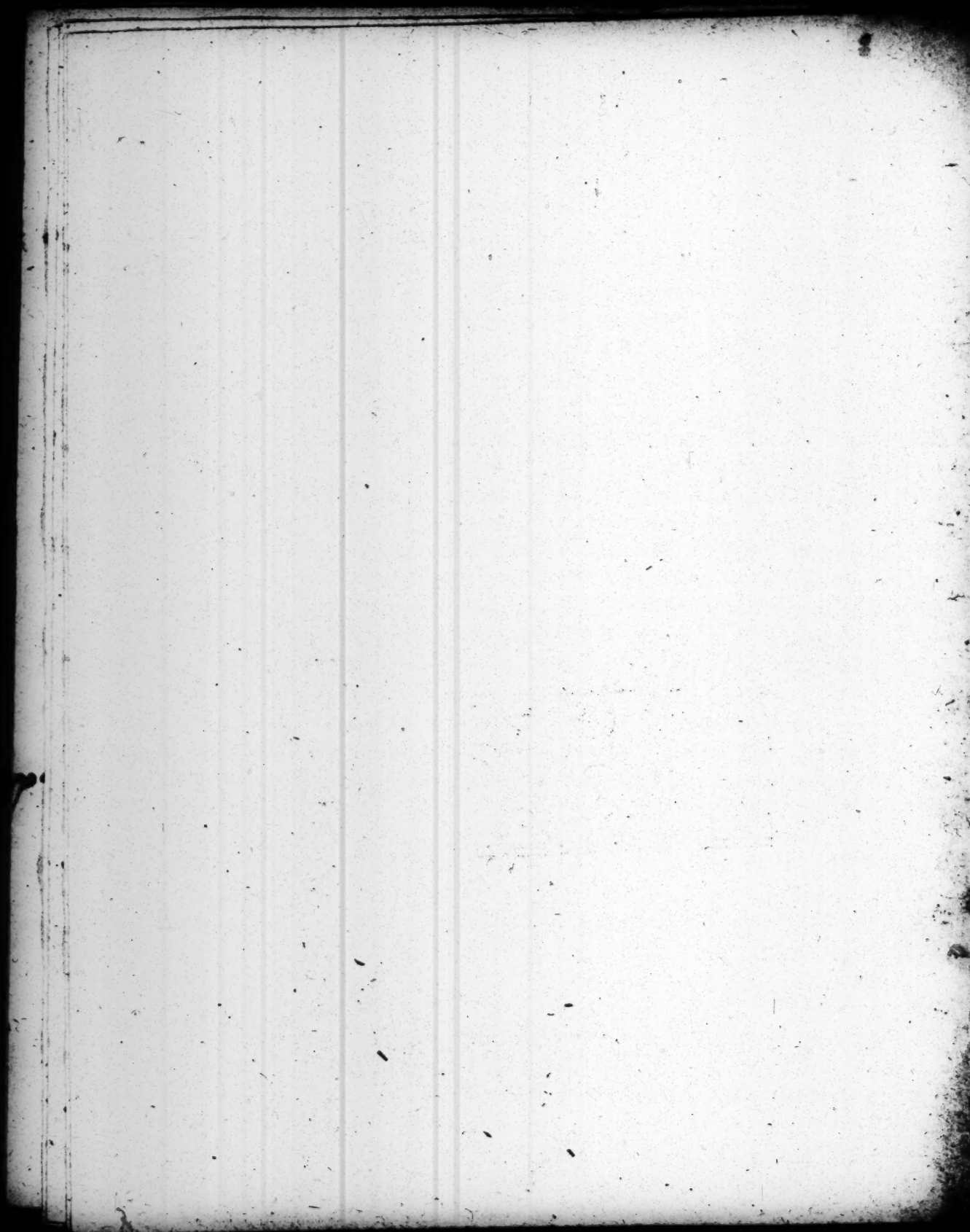
I am perswaded the most part of it is true. For they write from *Madrid*, that there is now come to the Courte with the Protraitures and signes of some of this Confedracy which are come for *Spayne*, with an intent to disperse the contagion in those parts, so that great diligence is used to apprehend them, and throughout all *Spayne* a most strict watch, and no man stranger nor naturall of the Countrey can passe from Towne to Towne without a Passeport from the Major declaring his person, age, and signes, and his businesse, every Family is registred, and every house keeper, Innekeeper and private man is bound vpon paine of 500 Duckets, not to receive one of another Towne into his house, nor without his dores, till he carrie him before the Commissary of the Inquisition to be examined. Yesterday here was a proclamation publisht, that all strangers arriving in any Ports of *Spayne*, since the first of *August* last, should within 3. dayes repayre a Shipboord, and all Shipping arriving since the said time, should within 15. dayes depart the Countrey, upon paine of death, whereunto diverse have opposed and dispatcht away to the Court, in the interim till the fiftene dayes be expired. There can but onely the Master and two more of a Ship come a shore, neither can they come a shoare alone, but the counsell of this Nation, or some of the principall Merchants whom heere the Duke, in other places the Major, nominateth must fetch them a shore and carrie them aboard, and keepe them com-

company while they are a shoare. These things
 put all Trade to a stand. God grant all to his
 glory, and us grace to make a good use there-
 of. They report the sicknesse is at *Lysbon*.

Yesterday here was taken a French man
 and tormented and shall as it is
 thought be burnt for making
 of false gold and false
 peeces of eight.

St. Lucas the 18. of *October*. 1630.





November 18.

Numb. 17.

The Continuation of our Newes, from the 4. to the 18. of this instant:

Containing amongst other things, these particulars.

A great ouerthrow giuen to the King of
Persia by the Turkes.

A Letter written by the King of Sweden, being a
second manifestation of his proceeding, & the reasons
thereof, with seuerall passages concerning Germany, and of the
Administratour of Hall, his preparation and successe in,
and neere Magdenburg.

The valour and courage of the Protestants in
Bohemia, in resisting the tyranny of the Imperialists
ouer their conscience.

Some late passages of the King of Denmarke, and those
of Hamborough, and of his good successe against the
Hamburgers, and others.



LONDON,
Printed for Nathaniell Butter, and Nicholas
Bourne. 1630.





T H E
C O N T I N U A T I O N
O F O V R W E E K E L Y
N E W E S.

*A Proclamation published by the King of Sweden, in the
Dukedome of Meckelburg.*



USTAVVS ADOL-
PHVS by the grace of God,
King of Sweden, &c. Be it
knowne to all and euery one the
Subiects, Inhabitants, Spirituall
and Temporall Lords, Gentle-
men, Citizens and Countrey-
men, of what condition soeuer,
none except, of the Dukedome
of Meckelburg, that we haue vnderstood with extreme ad-
miration, and almost seene with astonishment, how, not a
few of you haue most shamefully forsaken the Magistrates
by God appointed ouer you, being your most ancient
Princes, and lawfull hereditary Lords and Masters, Our
deare Cousins, and Brothers, the Excellent, High, and Illu-
strious Princes, *Adolph Frederic*, and *Iohn Albrecht*,
Brothers, Dukes of Meckelburg, &c, as soone as Generall
Walstein assaulted them, with an Army against the lawes
both of God and of Nations, against naturall right, and the
Imperiall constitutions, and especially against the sworne
ancient peace of Germany, without any iust cause, not con-
sidering,

sidering, not withstanding the expresse commandement of
 God, and your Oath and duty to the contrary, which did
 bind, (and should haue kept you for euer trusty) vnto your
 said Princes, and your owne Countrey: but more particu-
 larly, to the blessed Euangelicall Communion of Germany:
 whereby you haue most vilely offended others, and giuen
 them occasion to doe the like: Yea, some of you haue en-
 tred into the seruice of the said *Walstein*, most forgetfull,
 and disrespecting of your said Oath and duty, whereof
 your said naturall and lawfull Princes neuer did dismis-
 se, nor acquit you. Now, for as much as we doe finde our
 selues bound and obliged by many reasons, both to commi-
 ferate, and to helpe the said Princes, that are so neere in
 blood vnto vs, against so detestable and damnable vniust
 oppressions and violences, by the vndoubted assistance of
 Almighty God, and to extend our Christian zeale so farre
 vnto them, that they may forthwith recouer fully what be-
 longs vnto them: And whereas we, as a member of the E-
 uangelicall Church, doe esteeme it our duty to haue a
 watchfull eye for the preservation of the true sauing Reli-
 gion, besides many other causes which are knowne to the
 world to moue vs to arme: and are now already (seeing
 we could obtaine no peace, nay no hope of any amiable
 accommodation from our enemies, vpon our manifold en-
 deauours) here arriued in Meckelburg, by the happy get-
 ting of the passage of Rubnitz, with a strong Army both
 of Horse and Foote: Therefore we doe by vertue of these
 our Royall Letters, and with all gracious earnestnesse ex-
 hort you, and euery one of you, according to the duty of
 true, Christian, honest, worthy, and valorous Subiects,
 presently, and vpon sight hereof, to retorne vnto the party
 of your Princes, the said Dukes of Meckelburg, as your
 Magistrates & Masters appointed and set ouer you by God
 and Nature, and being well armed (according to your abi-
 lity and duty) to appeare and come in our Campe, or to
 other our Troopes, where they are most commodious for
 you,

(3)

you, either within, or neere this Dukedome, and withall, & likewise to persecute, imprison, bring to vs, assault, kill, or expell all such as haue, or pretend any command, title, or office vnder *Walstein*, or assilt him and his in any manner, and vnder what colour soeuer: and to deale with them as with enemies and robbers of God, of his Church, and of your Country; omitting nothing what you owe by your duty. And whosoever of you shall not obey herein, but esteeme better, or preferre his life, goods and pleasures before his duty, honour, and saluation, those we intend to persecute & to punish without misse, with fire and sword, and to vse them worse then the said enemies, as faithlesse, periurous, and most disloyall Traytors, who are desertors of their Princes, & the greatest enemies to God, his Word, and Church: But to the obedient, we doe hereby royally and graciously offer our Royall protection, fauour, and grace. Giuen in our Royall Campe, in the chiefe quarter at Rubnitz, the 28. of September, *Anno. Dom. 1630.*

Extract of a Letter from Hamburg, the 22. of October,
Stilo veteri. 1630.

The King of Sweden hath already taken diuers good places in Meckelburg, and lyeth now neere Rostock, but the Imperialists are very strong within. The Forces of the said King, which he left at the siege of Colberg, in Pomerania, shew great courage, and are in hope to get the said Towne shortly. There marched lately 8. strong Companies of Crabats, intending to relieue that place as they were commanded, but coming neere, before they were awares of it, they were so welcommed by the Swedish, that the most part was slaine, and the rest forced to saue themselves by flight.

The Imperiall Forces doe much encrease about the Country of Magdenburg, whereby the Administrators his Troopes are no more at such liberty to run the Country as they were before.

(4)

And concerning the Duke *Francis Charles* of Low-Saxony (that was last winter here in London) hauing taken three or foure Townes of no great strength, and intending to take the Castle at Ratzenburg from the Imperialists that lay in it, he was betrayed by his owne elder Brother *Augustus*, that was in the same Towne, who letting in secretly at night some Imperiall Forces, caused thereby all his Brothers men to be taken and vnarmed, and his brother the said Duke *Francis Charles* endeououring to saue himselfe by flight, went in a Boate vpon the Elb: But the Imperialists hauing planted some Ordnance to hinder the going away of any Boate, gaue fire, and shot off the head of the Dukes Pilote, whereby the Duke was staide, and (as we are informed) taken prisoner, and so carried vp in the Country towards the Emperour. The Imperialists doe also daily encrease about Stoad, and in the Bishopricke, Bremen, where they haue gathered all the Boates, to hinder any body to passe, and themselves haue past ouer the Riuer of Elb about 4000. men, intending (as we are informed) to fortifie and keepe all the passages that are betwixt Lubeck and Hamburg, whereby there is threatned a great dearth in those parts.

From Rome the 14. of September.

We learne from Spaine, that the same King hath caused the President of Mantua to vnderstand, that hee must depart thence, for there was no need of his presence any longer. The King also hath sent the West-India President into Siuil, to see the vnlading of the Siluer Fleet: Some suppose it is by reason of some suspition concerning the distribution: other thinke, because the King intends to reserue the whole for himselfe, by reason of his extreme and vrgent present necessity.

From Venice the 17. of September.

It is confirmed from Constantinople that the Turke hath obtained victory against the Persians, and slaine of them about 30000. and taken prisoners 3000. of the same amongst

mongst them their Lieutenant Generall. The Persian King can neither be found alive nor dead. Hereupon the Persians, to draw the Turke to yeeld to a peace, doe proffer him the Citty Babylonia, and abundance of Silke. As yet is nothing concluded.

From Mollan the 17. of September.

It is verified from Constantinople that the Iesuites have a long time importuned the Grand Lord, to grant a slaughter, and viter extirpation of all the Greeke Christians. The same was consented by him the said Great Turke, but there was no prefixed time prescribed for the execution of the same. Wherefore these bloodthirsty wretches were at a certaine time and place assembled together, to resolve when, and how this wicked enterprize should be put in practice. When they were sate in Counsell in this nature, such terrible Thunder-claps, and dreadfull Lightnings fell from Heauen, that their mischievous intention was thereby frustrated. The Thunder and Lightning did cast them downe one after another to the very ground, did fire and burne the very Cushions whereon they sate, & put them all into no small perplexity, feare, and astonishment. The Great Turke (who formerly had not willingly condescended to the cruell and bloody desseine) did openly professe, that he did palpably perceiue that such inhumane cruelty plotted against such innocent harmelesse people, was altogether odious, abominable, & displeasing to the Almighty. Whereupon he consulted what ought to be done to the first brokers and inuentors of such villany; and at last concluded and resolved vpon, That such Miscreants should be punished with *Lex talionis*, that is, be serued with the same sawce. It was so effected: for all those persons, that had a hand in this businesse, as many as could be found out afterwards (being dispersed) were beheaded and put to death.

From the Bishopricke of Minden the 29. of September.

That which formerly you haue heard concerning the Maiden,

Maiden, and desire to be resolved therein: it is most certaine and true. The fourth day she lost her speech againe. She then receiued the holy Sacrament, and wept most bitterly: afterward she went from one roome and place to another, and did shew with signes vpon her fingers, that she should dye within 14. dayes. Which is verified from Wulffenbittel to haue false out according to her demonstration. She hath spoken most strange things, inditing and exhorting the people earnestly to serious repentance, to prayer, Christian duties, generally to the seruice and feare of God, for she said that great misery should befall those parts: Insomuch, that betweene Augusto and Galle, in the Country of Brunswick, vpon the Long Wiese, neere vnto Pethmar, should be seene a terrible fight held, that men should goe vp to the very knees in blood. After this should come a great mortality, and at last a peaceable and prosperous yeere. Which things, with many more she spake so elegantly, pathetically, and with such grace, that each one thought she was from her very Childhood brought vp vnto Eloquence; she was of about the age, betweene 17. and 18. yeeres.

From Regensburgh the 26. of September.

His Maiesty of Hungaria and Bohemia, within few daies arrived here with certaine Lords and other Attendants: all his seruants werre arriued in most sumptuous manner, as also his Coachman. It is reported, he doth intend to goe to Memminger, and other Citties to view them, and then returne backe againe hither.

It is now certaine that the Prince Elector of Saxony (but without the consent and approbation of his Imperiall Maiestie) doth set himselfe in open Armes, for the defence of his Country. All things here doe foretell and presage nothing but fearefull times of Warre and Combustion.

From Regensburgh the 6. of October.

Last Saturday did the Duke *Augustus Paltzgrane* by the Rhyne arrive here, and hath had audience with the Em-
rall

perbur. We shall now shortly learne who shall be Generall for the ensuing War, as yet they are not agreed. It seemes there be diuers Competitors that stand for it.

Another from Regenburgh, concerning the resolution of the Prince Elector of Saxony.

Whereas his Imperiall Maiesty, and the Princes of the Dyet haue sent a speedy Messenger againe to the Duke of Saxony, summoning him to appeare himselfe in person, and so to yeeld his verdict and opinion for the resolving what course to take against the King of Sweden and other Enemies of the Empire, for the establishing and furtherance of the publicke good:

This Messenger is returned backe with Letters to his Imperiall Maiesty from the said Elector, and the Marquis of Brandenburg, wherein they doe heauily complaine, that Germany within these 12. yeeres is so spoyled and destroyed, the Constitutions of the Empire weakned, the Peeres impouerished and abused, the Liberties suppressed, that iust occasion and cause was offered to forraigne Princes and Potentates to haue an insight in the affaires of the Empire. Wherefore they for their parts doe desire the abolishing of those Edicts and Proclamations concerning matters of Religion: Otherwise if his Imperiall Maiesty, and the Princes and Peeres of the Dyet and Vnion did not cease treating concerning matters of Religion, that they must not suppose that he and his adherents, and those that are ioyned with him in Religion, will take in hand to defend and ensure them against all forraigne power and inuasion.

From Old-Statyn the 4. of October.

Notwithstanding, the Peeres and Inhabitants haue very importunately desired his Maiesty of Sweden to besiege, and labour to incorporate both the passages of Gartz, and Griffenhagen: Their request was thus earnest in this behalfe, to the end that the Country might be freed from the excessiue tyranny, burning, and pillaging, &c. The reason why his Maiesty hath not yeilded to their desire as yet is,

B

because

because he hath another weighty Enterprize in hand, to the which end he hath arrested and stayed many Ships, and laden the same with Men, Munition, Victuals, Ordnance, and all necessaries. With this Fleet and Army he sailed very lately hence (the wind being fauourable) he passed by Wolgast, and went to Straelzondt, where he will land his Army, and march to Mechlenburgh.

Before the departure of his Maiesty, came Letters to him from the 6. Electors, which Letters did answer vnto what his Maiesty formerly had written vnto them: whereupon they required his Maiesty to depart the Confinnes of the Empire, promising that they would vse all meanes possible to obtaine a Peace. But his Maiesty not regarding, but altogether slighting their propositions, did notwithstanding proceed, to prosecute his designe and enterprize, vnto which the Lord giue a blessed successe.

The Imperialists being aduertised of the departure of his Maiesty of Sweden, fell vpon this Cittie with all their possible force and might, and vpon the Sconces and other Forts, shouting, and crying, and making a fearefull noyse: but they were so receiued at their comming, that they were compelled to retire with the losse of many men.

This last weeke past, the Imperialists came with some Forces before Possewaldt, which the King of Swedens Forces had taken and besconced but 4. dayes before; they strongly assaulted this place, and at last set the same on fire, insomuch that those within were not able to abide the heate, and therefore not sufficiently defend themselves, insomuch that the Imperialists mastered the same, and haue miserably and cruelly slaine Souldiers, Citizens, men, women, and children: they found in the same 14. Peeeces of Ordnance, and other good commodities.

By reason that the pestilence raignes hotly in Gartz among the Emperours Forces, they flye apace out of the Imperiall Army, vnto the Bishop of Hall. The Generall Field-marshal, Count *Torgualio*, the Generall *Cerdecks*, and

and the Lord *Morando* are all of them lately deceased.

The Boores in Bohemia continue still in their rebellion, and will not agree to any composition, nor be brought vnto any reformation. Those that went to oppose and resist them, are returned backe, by reason they found them so strong and well ordered, armed, and vnited together.

Contents of a Letter written from the chiefe Quarter of the Administrator, at Ouerfurt.

Nicholas Becke chiefe Lieutenant of the Administrator of Hall, hath incorporated the whole Earldome of Ouerfurt againe, and brought the same into state as formerly, and beset the same with very able Horse, and Footmen. The Administrator himselfe is daily expected. Our Horsemen haue earnestly laid in waite for Captaine *Hans van Casselen*, who went to leuy some Forces against vs; he had great quantity of moneys with him, also 10. Patents to leauy some other Companies, for the Commander, Generall *Becker*. They met with him at Artem, at the Dam, and there assaulted him; and since he would accept of no Quarter, they shot him, and kild him, with two other Commanders.

They haue also taken the Bagage and goods of the Generall *Olmeltz*, which formerly were reserued in the Fort *Mansvelt*. Also, the Ritmaster *Eenbuysen* was taken lately (accompanied with certaine braue Horsemen) by the Regiment of *Holok*, in which exploit they obtained very great booty, and haue kept him and his Company prisoners.

From Straesburgh the 4. of October.

In the Dukedome of Wurtenburgh are already taken about 8. Monasteries and Cloisters; the rest will also shortly be dispatched. There is no great strength vsed, neither doe they meet with any great resistance. All the moueables are taken away, and the buildings left empty; Men doe resort hither and thither into diuers Bishopricks.

From Halverstadt the 29. of September.

The Bishop of Halls Souldiers, as also those of the City Maeghdenburgh commit great insolencies, fly out day and night, fetch all things vnto them by hooke and crooke; Hereupon the Regiment of Generall *Hulken*, with some other Forces, hath commanded to haue an eye to them. Last Wednesday they encountred with them neere vnto *Germers-leuco*: on *Hulken*s side was slaine one Captaine, one Lieutenant, one Ritmaster, and diuers other Officers, amongst the rest one *Riponsfeyn*, with many men more.

Those of Maeghdenburgh had some men in Ambush, so that they did greatly endamage the Imperialists. The Maeghdenburgers came not off without sustaining great losse. Among those that were slaine on this Bishops side, were found 15. Citizens of Egelen. The Frontiers thereabouts betake themselues to the Bishops Forces, as also most of the Inhabitants thereabouts, doe flye with all their goods and Moueables into Maeghdenburgh.

The Forces about Wulffenbittel doe begin to stay the Corne-waggon, which trauell toward Brunswick. Now also comes tydings, that those of Maeghdenburgh haue defeated and slaine the Crabates which were come into Wandfleuen.

From Brunswicke the 4. of October.

The Imperialists in Wulffenbittel doe begin to come vpon this City with great threatnings. They conuey away all the Corne which is in this Citty. The Commander himselfe lately came hither, and requires a plaine Categorical answer, whether or no this Citty is resolu'd to aduenture body and goods for the Emperour? he demaunds of them an act of assurance of their hand-writing, for confirmation of the same. Furthermore, that this Magistracy shall not suffer any Souldiers to be leauied for the Administrator and Bishop of Halk. They therefore doe imprison all those Commanders that come hither for that purpose.

For

For the first point, it is resolved to make knowne the Proposition of the Emperours demaund vnto all Officers and Companies, and all manner of Trades. For the latter we did excuse our selues, insomuch as we could not as yet heare of any Forces were to be leuied.

From Hamb. the 5. of October.

Our Legate, who was dispatched to the Emperour is not as yet returned, so that we cannot tell whether his Imperiall Maiesty will vndertake the affaires of this Citty, yea, or no. In the meane time his Maiesty of Denmarke is Master of the Riuer Elue, he suffers all manner of Ships and Barkes to passe to and fro, but those that ascend the Riuer must pay toll, as much as the Hollandish Conuoy doth amount vnto. His Maiesty of Denmarke hath markt the Beacons with his owne marke, and set them vpon the drought. He causeth great paines to be taken about the Blockhouse which is raised in the Hauen S. *Margarita*, betweene the Steur and Gheluckstadt, where he will command the Riuer Elue. As soone as this worke is ended, his Maiesties great Ships will againe goe downe to Copenhagen. The Magistracy of this Citty finding the charges excessiue and intolerable, haue cashiered most of their Ships and Men; neither will the Commonalty yeeld any more Contribution. It seemes that our (formerly stout) Mariners haue now lost their courage; for a while since, 5. of our Ships fled from two of the Kings Ships, not daring to resist them, or make shot against them. This day came tydings that his Maiesty is gone towards Rensburgh, to what end we doe not yet know. We vnderstand that a Dyet is to be kept there, to consult concerning the affaires betweene his Maiesty and this Citty. It should seeme that the Duke of Holsteyn is very diligent to further this place.

From Hamburg the 10. of October.

Since his Maiesty of Sweden his departure from Statyn, we haue not heard much newes: Onely we doe instantly receiue tydings, that his Maiesty of Swedens For-

ces which were leuied hereabouts, haue taken Lauwenbergh, Winsen, and Boitsenbergh, and that all the Imperialists haue yeelded themselues into the seruice of the King of Sweden. It is without question that Rostick and Wilmars will be besieged, for his Maiesty hath taken with him all the Shallops that were at Straelsundt.

The Alliance betweene Sweden and Pomerania is now effected: Stattyn is to contribute very shortly 50000. Ryxdollers, and the wole Country 50000. more. They haue consented to yeeld the King for water, poundage 3. and a helpe *per Centum*.

From Leypsch the 5. of October.

We vnderstand from Berlyn, that certaine Physicians are to goe to the Emperours Army neere vnto Gartz, to cure the Field-marshal *Torquatio*, who lyes deadly sicke.

We are certified that his Maiesty of Sweden is gone to Mechelenburgh with those Forces, which from Stattyn he conducted with them, to besiege the passages to Triptau, in that Dukedome. Newly comes tydings that his Maiesty hath taken Colburgh.

From the Emperours Army is written, that certaine 100. Crabates roand before the Swedish Army, 1000. of the Swedish Forces drew forth vpon them, the Crabates made shew as if they would flie, whereupon the Swedish did prosecute them the more earnestly: but they were so surprized by the Crabates, and other of the Imperiall Forces which lay in Ambush, that they were constrained to retire with great losse, of 500. Horse, and two Ritmasters, and the chiefe Lieutenant imprisoned.

From Bergen ap Zoom the 5. of October.

By reason the Dunkerkes are very strong at Sea, being 27. of them in number, those of Sealand haue sent diuers men of Warre against them.

The Dunkerkes daily doe much hurt at Sea, they haue lately taken a Ship comming from Saint *Malo*, richly laden, and well mounted with 10. Peeeces of Ordnance,
and

and 4. or 5. more they tooke in the Maza going from England. One Dunkerke among the rest did a notable exploit, he met with one sayling to Nantes with great store of *Aqua vita*. This Dunkerker proffered to conuoy him thither, being (as he counterfeited) a States Man of War, he put forth a Flag of Rotterdam: hauing sailed with him one whole day, he invited the Shipper aboard the next day, and feasted him. This Master of the Ship presented vnto the Dunkerke a Rundlet of *Aqua vita*, and whilest they were making merry together, the Dunkerke tooke him prisoner, and caused him to write to the Pilot for more *Aqua vita* with the Boat which was full of men. So they tooke occasion to boord the Ship, and brought the same into Dunkerke.

We vnderstand that the Princeesse of Orange hath in some measure recovered her health at Spa: she is now at the Bath at Aken; she is not long to remaine there, but is very shortly expected in the Hage.

The Dunkerkes thought to haue made a snatch at the Muscouian Ships, but fell short: betweene 40. and 50. of the same were lately safely brought into Enchuyssen.

This weeke were two prisoners apprehended at Rotterdam, which were false Coiners, a man and a woman. The Coine which they counterfeited was Scottish nine pences. English six pences, and halfe Spanish Réals, of 24 Stiuerers.

The Pastor *Iohn Otten* of the vpper Church at Embrike hath lately beene examined: he hath confessed his treason plotted against Schenck-sconce, and what he had written to *Graue Hendricke vanden Bergh* to that purpose. At first he would not confesse or produce any of his Confederates: but afterwards being rackt, he named diuers, and demonstrated how this exploit should haue beene put in execution.

A certaine Ship belonging to the West-India Company, met with a Spanish Carauell, and brought the same
into

and Holland, for sale was taken what

follows

- 1800. Buck hides.
- 5. Elephant teeth.
- 2. Pound and one half Ambigu.
- 1. Great silver plate.
- 107. Spanish Reals of 8.
- 2000. Pound Talc.
- 750. Ounces.
- 94. Spanish leather hides dress.
- 1. Bag of yellow wax goods.
- 1. Barrels of Sugar.
- 136. Testons.

There is a Conspiracy discovered in Bonnell, one of the
Treason is taken prisoner, who hath confessed that he had
founded the Most, and given Intelligence thereof to the
Enemy.

Before the present war he was a man that used to be
gentle, and was without enterprizes into Alliance with
the State, for he was peace with him. These People
were at the time of the war, who took upon them to
show a new way to the world, which being heard in America
they were sent into the Indian Country
to act, and to turn in number, in which
had much success.

FINIS.